

The Tiffin Tribune.

2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

LOCKES & BLYMYER,

Editors and Proprietors.

G. T. LOCKE, J. B. BLYMYER, W. B. BLYMYER.

OFFICE—West Market street, opposite Davis House.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1869.

For Governor.

Quite a number of our Republican exchanges are already agitating the question of the re-nomination of Gen. Hayes and all of them favor it. Why is there such haste in the matter? There is certainly no danger that our present Governor will be defeated for re-nomination. He gives general satisfaction, and we know of no one who is seeking his place. Such over-anxiety of his friends is useless, and looks as if they had an axe to grind and wanted Gen. Hayes to turn the crank.

Gen. Hayes will get the nomination—and the election for that matter—for the second term, and that, too, without turning any grind stones for fierce and excited friends.

That Congressional "Spot."

Just now the press of the United States, both Republican and Democratic, is indulging in feelings of poignant anguish over what they are pleased to call the "disgrace—shameful disgrace" of the nation because certain members of the House, saw fit to get their "backs up" at a ruling of Hon. Ben. Wade in regard to receiving the vote of Georgia.

The history of the matter is somewhat like the following: At the appointed day, both Houses of Congress met for the purpose of counting the Presidential vote. When the vote of Georgia was called, Butler arose in his might and made objection to its being counted. This objection was promptly overruled by the Vice President, whereupon Gen. Butler threw up his head, sneezed once or twice, shoved up his sleeves over his shirt cuffs, sneezed again, closed his eyes a degree more than was customary, and was prepared to do battle for right—or what was the name for his way of doing things. He presented such a bold front and showed such a disposition to do and die for his opinion, that others of the lesser lights were emboldened to back him up, and put in their oars to keep the House from being imposed upon. Then commenced the "disgraceful scenes." Ben. would not submit to be put down. There was some rights in that joint convention. Those rights were being imposed upon. That Ben. couldn't stand. His backers, as soon as they found he couldn't put up with that outrage, found that they couldn't either. Then followed a war of words. Then did these champions of the rights of the House present parliamentary objections; laugh at Ben's dig at "grave and omnipotent Senators, groan at his repeated rebuffs by the Vice President; cheer when he announced that they, rather than the Senators, were the direct representatives of the people, and shout with delight when he announced that he would never quietly submit to allow these same rights of the people to be trampled upon—no! never, as long as I have the power to raise my voice, to gesture with my arms—never! never! till I'm cold in death.

And the battle went bravely on. Ben. talked, his backers shouted objections to his opponents, and the crowds in the halls of the House laughed and jeered to see how much like the common mob their representatives could act.

But the result was against the Hon. Ben. Butler. Hon. Ben. Wade was Vice President of the Joint Convention and continually ruled against him. The vote was counted, and consequently, the rights of Hon. Ben. Butler, his backers and the people whom they represented were imposed upon.

This mode of procedure may have been a disgrace to the nation; but we fail to see it is exactly that manner. The partakers in it disgraced themselves—we don't believe in dividing that disgrace, and putting any part of it on the nation's shoulders.

The whole thing was extremely silly on the part of the malcontents. All of them, notwithstanding they laid such stress on the fact that they were, unlike the Senate, the direct representatives of the people, would get their "bottom dollar" to get a place in the Senate. They forgot that, since their election, they had in fact ceased to be representatives of the people, but rather represented themselves and almost any good paying job that came up.

Taken altogether, the matter is an huge joke on the lively and vigorous members who took part in it. They made fools of themselves, did not gain their end and constituted themselves laughing stock for the country.

Hon. Ben. Wade did right in the premises, and honor is due him.

Official Notification.

We give considerable space this week to the counting of the electoral vote by Congress and the official notification of their election to Grant and Colfax. Both are interesting.

Gen. Grant's reply to the committee appointed to wait upon him is brief, but shows what will be his manner of conducting the Executive part of the government. As far as he has the controlling power, economy is to be used in expenditures, care is to be taken in collecting the revenue of the government and every effort made looking toward paying the public debt. This can be depended upon as far as Grant is concerned, for, although he speaks but little, that little he means and always carries into execution.

In the removal of officers, he will be governed by the wants of the service. Good, competent and honest men will be retained—rogues and thieves will be ousted to make place for better men.

It will be noticed that he speaks of his Cabinet, but does not indicate of whom it is to be composed. He fully sets forth, however, that he shall not be governed by politicians of the Radical or Conservative schools, or any other, but he will select them himself and submit their names to the Senate for confirmation. If he does not get the right ones the first time he will appoint others and continue to do so till the requirements are filled.

The course Grant has laid out for himself will meet the approval of the people who elected him; and Prun, a Democratic member from New York, and one of the committee waiting on Grant, cordially tendered the support of the Democracy to him.

The answer of Colfax to the committee was very brief and characteristic. He accepts gracefully the honor conferred upon him.

Senate Joint Resolution.

The Senate passed a joint resolution, on the 18th inst., proposing a Constitutional Amendment declaring that there shall be no discrimination in the United States in the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office, in regard to color, and changing the mode of choosing Presidential electors. The Senate spent from 7 o'clock P. M. on the 18th inst., until 5 1/2 P. M. the following day, in the consideration of this Amendment.

A Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles, when proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution.

Art. 1. No discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

Art. 2. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:

Each State shall appoint by a vote of Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the said State shall be entitled in Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which electors shall be chosen by the people.

This amendment differs materially from that proposed by the House and a joint convention will be the result. What the two Houses will finally decide upon remains to be seen.

Any one who considers Gen. Grant at all reticent must be a fool. For instance: Since his election, about twice a week each one of the daily papers has had an editorial paragraph or a dispatch from a correspondent, setting forth that Gen. Grant had told or hinted that such a one was to be called to a seat in his Cabinet. In all cases this Cabinet-maker didn't fit all the places and the gushing recipients of his confidence dared not sound him too much. In this way nearly every man who is of prominence has been indicated as one of the Cabinet officers—enough at least to keep that position full to overflow.

According to these knowing newspaper and correspondents, Grant must keep his tongue on the wag all the time about his Cabinet.

Thank fortune, the time is near when this foolishness will be stopped, and we will find that these assertions of receiving the confidence of Grant only exist in imagination—no lies.

In the Recorder's office at Alledo, Ill., is the following record:

"I do certify that the above is an accurate Plot of the town of New Boston as surveyed by me."

For Peter Butler, Surveyor for the Co. of Warren and the attached parts thereof.

Job Printing of every description done in good style at this office.

Our Commissioners.

We recently published two communications relative to certain acts of our County Commissioners. From what we can gain from that source, and by what we hear as common talk by both Republicans and Democrats, it seems that, to put it mildly, some curious things have been done by this board.

It is asserted, and shown on the records, that the livery bill of this body for one year amounted to upwards of \$900.00. A large portion of this livery bill, says report, was no livery bill at all, but was paid to certain members of the Board for the use of their own teams, at \$3.50 per team for each day's use. One of the Commissioners, it is asserted, who resides near a railroad station, whenever the weather and roads are bad, takes the train and comes to town at a cost of fifty cents, and immediately charges up to "livery" for such trip \$3.50. By this little piece of shrewd financing he is out fifty cents for a ticket, and ahead \$3.00, and the flesh his team would gain by lying idle, or if used, for work they do. The county foots the bill.

Then, too, our Commissioners write with \$4 or \$5 gold pens, which they voted to themselves and the County has to foot the bill.

We might add to this, but for fear for the time.

Now are these things so, if so? are they right; and will the people submit to them? We are satisfied that Republicans are down on official stealing, whether it is done in Washington by Republicans, or in Seneca County by Democrats. On the other hand, our Democratic friends denounce stealing in Washington—are they as ready to do the same in this County?

Cannot a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners be got for the year 1868? It has not yet been made to the Common Pleas Court. Let it be done and given publicity so every man in the County can see how the money of the people is used.

If not in that way, let a Committee of two Democrats and one Republican be appointed to investigate the question. Or if our Democratic friends don't want any Republican on the investigating committee let it be composed of all Democrats.

Let us have an investigation at any rate. Who dare refuse it?

Congressional.

House, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The Hall of the House of Representatives was the scene to-day of one of the most exciting occurrences in American history.

The ceremony of counting out the electoral vote drew on a great house. At 10 o'clock all the parts open to the public was densely crowded. The audience represented the grace, culture, dignity and intelligence of the country. The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the Foreign Legations, while elsewhere, in one place or another, were nearly all the notabilities of the Capital and Washington society.

As soon as the journal had been read, the House opened its clock rooms to the ladies, who had not been able to get into the galleries. These were filled in five minutes, and the irrepressible crowd at once, nobody objecting, pushed into the Chamber, and by one o'clock six or eight hundred ladies and gentlemen were standing or occupying seats in the back part of the Hall.

The Senate came in at one o'clock, its presiding officer, with the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms at its head, and the Senators following two and two, grave and dignified, as became them. Seats had been provided for them at the right of the Speaker's desk, and to these they at once walked.

Mr. Wade took a chair on the high platform with Mr. Colfax. The tellers stood at the desk of the reading clerk, in front of Senator Conkling in the middle, with Representative Prun, of New York, on his right and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, on his left. At the right of Mr. Prun was Secretary Gorham, of the Senate. At the left of Mr. Wilson sat Mr. Clerk McPherson, of the House.

The joint convention of the two branches of Congress was called to order by Mr. Wade, and the vote of New Hampshire handed by him to Mr. Conkling. There was the certificate of the Governor as to the choice of the electors and the certificate as to their meeting on the first Wednesday in December last, with a statement of the vote they had then cast. All these papers were read by Mr. Conkling in a clear and precise tone of voice. After that, except in the case of Louisiana, Nevada and Georgia, the reading was omitted and the tellers contented themselves with stating the vote as shown by the certificate of the Electors. The vote of the States that went Republican in the election last fall were read by Mr. Conkling or Mr. Wilson, while to Mr. Prun was given the pleasure of declaring the Democratic votes.

Messrs. Conkling and Wilson did their work with gravity and celerity. Mr. Prun rolled the name of Horatio Seymour on his tongue like a sweet morsel, and announced his votes with a rich sonority most delightful to hear.

The vote of fifteen States was announced, and then came Louisiana, to which Mr. Mullins of Tennessee, at once objected. A dozen persons were on their feet in an instant, with points of order, and a dozen men

were about Mullins, trying to persuade him to withdraw his objection. Mr. Wade, as in duty bound, declined to entertain any points of order, and Mr. Mullins declined to withdraw his objections, declaring that he was going to make "them ere Senators go back to their own end of the Capitol."

The joint rule of the day was enforced. Mr. Wade directed the Senate to return to its Chamber, and the House was left alone with the great audience, now in the best of humor, and little anticipation of the shameful scene which was to occur two or three hours later.

Within an hour both branches had voted without debate, and by large majorities, that the vote of Louisiana should be received.

The joint convention then adjourned. It was known to many persons that General Butler would raise a question of rejection when the vote of Georgia was called.

It was the last one presented to the tellers, and at the instant Mr. Butler was on his feet, interposing an objection to its reception. The scene which followed can not be explained without a brief statement of the rules under which the joint convention acted, and by which the presiding officer was governed.

Four years ago, when the country was in its last struggle with the rebellion, in February, a few days before the second electoral vote for Lincoln was counted, the two Houses of Congress each for itself adopted a rule, the point of which is that, in counting the electoral vote, any question shall arise about the vote of any State, the Senate shall at once retire to its Chamber, and each branch shall then decide the question at issue without debate. On Monday last each branch for itself and by a very decided majority adopted a new joint rule, having sole and special reference to the vote of Georgia.

It was moved in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, and carried through the House by Mr. Wilson of Iowa. The House, as every one knows, has admitted Representatives from Georgia, while the Senate has as yet not acted on the question of admitting Senators from that State. Such being the situation, it was thought advisable, whether wisely or unwisely it is not now necessary to consider, to adopt a rule applicable only to that State, and intended practically to raise in advance every question that might be raised with reference to counting its vote. This rule declared that the vote should be included in the summary, but that the presiding officer of the joint convention, in announcing the grand result, should state what it would be with this vote counted, and what it would be with it not counted? Everybody knew that the result would not be changed by counting or omitting the vote of Georgia; and this was thought to be a convenient and proper way to state the issue as to whether the State is or is not yet in the Union. Wade, in compliance with the joint rule adopted by both Houses, overruled Butler's objection and the vote was summed up: Grant 214—Seymour 80. The President-elect was declared to be Abraham Lincoln.

"I do, therefore, declare that Abraham S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1869, and that Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, having received the majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1869. The joint convention having accomplished the business which brought it here, will now retire to the Senate Chamber."

SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 11.—A bill was reported appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of the Yankton Sioux Indians. Davis, of Kentucky, reported a joint resolution censuring Hon. Butler for disorderly conduct while the Presidential vote was being counted. Under the rule it was allowed to go over. In the House on the same day most of the time was spent in discussing the resolution of Butler that, "The House protests that the counting of the vote of Georgia, by order of the Vice President, pro tem, was a gross act of oppression and an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House."

SENATE, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Curren bill was then taken up, and Indiana, who thought it was hasten in any way a return to specie payment. Mr. Williams, of Oregon, followed, vigorously attacking the financial scheme of Mr. Morton, advocating the committee's report, and his own amendment limiting contraction to \$2,000,000 per month. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. The amendment was rejected.

The evening of the 12th the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was considered. The appropriation for improvements in East river was cut down to \$295,000.

HOUSE, Friday, Feb. 12.—An appropriation of \$10,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsage (which destroyed the Alabama) was voted. Mr. Montwell introduced a bill for the organization of a Provisional government in Mississippi. Discussion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Butler was continued. Mr. Woodbridge and Mr. Logan opposed them. The whole subject was finally laid on the table—131 to 30. The bill authorizing a new railroad to New York was passed—100 to 54. The evening session was given up to consideration of the Tax bill, and all the sessions relative to tax on spirits were disposed of.

The U. S. Supreme Court recently decided that contracts made payable in coin can be enforced, and cannot be satisfied with payment in legal tender notes. This decision does not decide upon the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, but affirms the legality of contracts made prior to its enactment.

GRANT & COLFAX.

Official Notifications of Election!

Grant Says a Few Sensible Things!

The Joint Committee, composed of Senator Morton, Representatives James T. Wilson, of Iowa, and T. L. Pruyn, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform General Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him at half past ten o'clock A. M., the 13th, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff, Representative Robertson, General Logan and one or two personal friends. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the Committee, said:

"GENERAL—The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress to wait upon you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years, from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty unalloyed patriotism, indefatigable integrity, great powers of intellect and all the high qualities that enable you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtues, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your Administration the work of reconstruction will be completed, and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

Senator Morton then handed the official notification to Gen. Grant, of which the following is a copy:

"Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday being the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the undersigned, President of the Senate, did, in presence of said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and Vice President, by which it appears that Abraham S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March 1869. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and added the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869."

B. F. WADE, President pro tem, of the Senate.

General Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collections of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, which has the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointment of my predecessor. It would make no difference. There is one matter that I might speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presume that there was no doubt about what the declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position, not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come in to me in writing, and otherwise for this particular period of time, that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determination, and, therefore, I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to ending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intentions may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks, Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

"GENERAL—In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your Administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated ready to act with you."

Gen. Grant made no response to this beyond his thanks.

The committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

They afterward waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed to the committee his response in writing, the following:

"Gentlemen, please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have

been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

NABBY.

The Last Outrage Upon Kentucky—Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House.

PORT OFFICE CONFIDENTIAL X ROOMS, (Which is in the State of Kentucky), February 1, 1869.

The die is mostly cast—gloom has settled like a dark pall over Kentucky. The last vestige of Constitutional liberty is swept away, leaving us nothing but the name thereof, which is hollow mockery. If the Senate goes on and concurs with the House—which it will do—and the requisite number of States ratify the scheme of them two accursed bodies—which they will do—why then all is over. Niggers will vote in Kentucky the same as white men, and the star of liberty is set forever! They may go so far, as they will be in a majority, as to disfranchise the brave men who served in the Confederate army.

Er might hev bin expected, the intelligence affected the Corners profoundly. We was all a settin in at Bascom's ex happy ez we could be. A new barrel had been tapped. Deekin Program had money, and I was not altogether unprovided, as a letter he had dropped into the Post Office that mornin' which contained a remittance of six dollars to a lottery concern in New York. Ez I helecte lotteries to be swindles and demoralizin in their nacher, I opened the missive and confiscated the contents. I will never be the means uv leadin young men to ruin thro' the agency of lotteries—never.

It was a pleasant scene. The fire was a burnin' brightly, with reflection on our respective noses, gave the room a more than usual brightness. Bascom was behind the bar, his elbow leanin onto it, waitin for the orders which he knew wud be made; Capt. McPelter was a smokin his pipe, peacefully, a watchin the clouds that ariz, formin a sort uv halo about his head; while Deekin Program and myself wuz just in the act uv takin snuff out which had bin fixed for us.

At this moment Pennibaeker's boy rode up on Bascom's mail and gave a paper at me which contained the fatal intelligence. I read it aloud. There was no more innocent mirth that nite. Deekin Program's hand relaxed its hold onto the glass and it fell to the floor, the precious fluid wastin itself thro' the cracks, and the old Saint fell from his chair in a swoon. I hed more presence uv mind—I drank mine with one convulsive gulp, and then dropped the empty glass. The effect, so far ez manifestin grief was concerned, was the same ez tho I hed dropped it, likker and all, and it wuz better for me. The glass wuz Bascom's—the sensation in my bowels percolated by the shock wuz mine. That even constitutional amendments can't take away from me.

It didn't take long to figger how this outrage, if it is consummated, will affect the Corners. There is in this case a new element, sixty-three loyal white voters, uv which number thirty-nine vindicated their manhood in the Confederate service, the others bein too old, cepin Pollock, which is from Illinois, and uv Abilishen privelidges. Garrettsonton is in this township, and countin them in their two hundred and forty-four adult male niggers, and their wud hev bin a hundred more hed niggers all bin born bullet and rope proof. So long ez these niggers wuz in their normal condition uv servitude they wuz indispensable—since they wuz crookedly wrested from us we hed made em a most ex yoseful to us by havin the law into our own hands. They hev ez a cool accumulated snuffin for their labor. We uv course hed the offices. Issaker Gavitt is Assessor, and Deekin Program Treasurer, and the niggers, hev bin made to pay all the taxes that hev bin paid. They coodent help themselves, for the law hev horrors when wieldid by strong and willin hands, and the hands uv our officals are both strong and willin.

But for these niggers the township government wud be a mere nothin. Issaker didn't dare to assess Bascom for fear he'd stop supplies onto him, nor wud Bascom hev any uv the white citizens taxed, for watter they shood pay in taxes that wud either into the County or State Treasury so much lost to him. He wuz anxious to hev the niggers sweat for uv the money collected uv them he got a large per cent, either through the Collector or Treasurer, which wuz clear gain, as they don't patronize him anyhow.

In various other ways we hed em. Pennibaeker is Justis uv the Peace and hev bin for years, and he held the scales firmly. The niggers wud occasionally labor in plain time or in harvest for the white citizens who owned land, and filled with the idea that they wuz free citizens, they wud in the most insolent manner demand pay for their services. Uv course they wud bring suit before Pennibaeker. The result uv their venchur it is unnecessary for me to state.

"What biznis hev a nigger in this yer court?" wud the indignant embodiment uv the majesty uv the law thunder forth with a face as black as a cloud. And dismissal the suit be wud promptly inhoo an execrable agin em for costs. Ten or twenty niggers who shood white men wuz sold out bob and sinker by the court for costs in such suits, and when the costs didn't take all they hed, the Justis wud fine em for contempt uv court for comin before him at all. The niggers after a few experiments declined to seek justis at that foun tain head uv the article.

Then agin in case uv assault and battery and in inquests on the dead bodies uv niggers it wuz necessary to hev Pennibaeker Justis. Niggers wuz found dead hangin on a tree, and with bullet holes into em wuz regularly found guilty uv dyin by visitation uv Providence. Ez they hedn't votes uv course none uv the officals wuz afraid uv em. I heard

New Advertisements.

INSURANCE CERTIFICATE.

INSURANCE CERTIFICATE. The Tiffin Tribune, published at Tiffin, Ohio, is hereby certified, that the Tiffin Tribune Insurance Company, located at New York City, in the State of New York, has complied, in all respects, with the laws of this State relating to such Insurance Companies for the year 1868, and has filed in this office a correct statement, by the proper officers, showing its condition and business, at the date of such statement, as follows:

Amount of actual paid up capital.....	1,000,000 00
Aggregate amount of available assets.....	1,543,385 28
Aggregate amount of liabilities, including re-insurance.....	285,652 08
Amount of income for the preceding year.....	775,428 10
Amount of expenses for the preceding year.....	775,827 79

To witnesses whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAS. H. GOWMAN, Auditor of State.

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JOHN FIEGE & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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OF ALL KINDS,

Are now prepared to furnish young married couples, and every body else, with a

Complete Set of Furniture!

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BUREAUS,

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Most Reasonable Rates.

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Made with greatest dispatch. We have a

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Bargains! Bargains!

And cheap. People only to call and PRICK OUR

THUMB. Market street, near the Court House, Tiffin, Ohio.

JOHN FIEGE & SON.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order granted by the Probate Court of Seneca County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1869, between the hours of one and three P. M., of said day, upon the premises the following described real estate, situate in the County of Seneca and State of Ohio, to-wit: Lot number seven, 7, in the Village of Kansas in said County of Seneca. Terms of Sale—Cash.

SARAH A. LYBARGER, Guardian.

JOHN C. LYBARGER, et al., Attorneys.

LEE & BREWER, AUCTIONEERS.

VELOCIPED

OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes.

To be sold for CASH at MARKED DOWN PRICES!

NATIONAL HALL,

Friday Evening, Feb. 19, 1869.

MUSIC BY BOOS' BAND.

The Ladies are invited and special arrangements will be made for their comfort.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES!

THE subscriber will receive proposals under seal, for a few days, in care of Levi Weirick of Tiffin, for the stock of BOOTS, SHOES and FIXTURES, now in the store hitherto occupied by J. W. Ryan, all in Tiffin, reserving the privilege of rejecting any and all offers; who will also receive offers for the notes and accounts owing to said J. W. Ryan, on the same terms. All can be seen by applying to said Levi Weirick. Also those who are indebted to said Ryan or Ryan & Irishman, are requested to call upon said Weirick and settle forthwith.

LEVI BURGETT,

1869.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Cheap and Good Groceries

FOR THE MILLION!

A. H. BRUENART,

Having purchased the old stand of Brown & Bruenart, together with the stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

And added largely to the latter, informs his friends that he is prepared to furnish them with everything in his line, at very low prices, and keep a large and well-selected stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, F